

children who had obtained certificates for full-time employment before the codes were put into effect. These children were dismissed from regular employment when their employers adopted the code regulations. The remaining 398 children represent those employed in part-time jobs, which allowed them to work only 3 hours a day, or for 8 hours a day when work was for one day a week only.

Table 2, page 3, presents the number of children certified during this year, according to industry, color, sex and age.

Violations of Child Labor Laws

During this period, the inspectors of the Department of Labor discovered and corrected 487 Child labor violations. This number included violations of the State Child Labor Laws and the code provisions. The nature of the violations consisted of failure to have employment certificates on file, working before they had reached the legal age, working after 7 p.m., and being employed for full-time work when only part-time employment was allowed. All violations were corrected either at the time of the inspection or at an early date by a return visit to see that the violation had been complied with.

Educational Attainment of Children Entering Employment

A study has been prepared to show the educational attainment of children who quit school to go to work. This study includes all boys and girls, 14 and 15 years of age, certified for employment during the calendar year 1933. It was found that only 31.4% of the children entering employment had completed the 8th grade or higher. The number and percentage of the children completing the different grades in school are presented in Table 3, Page 5.